CT

FOREST HEALTH WORKSHEET

Damage (circle) 1/

- Defoliation
- Mortality
- Dieback/Decline
- Branch Breakage
- Mainstem Broken or Uprooted
- Discoloration
- Present but Below Threshold
- Healthy (optional)

Forest Type (circle)

- White/red/jack pine
- Eastern spruce/fir
- Longleaf/slash pine
- Loblolly/shortleaf pine
- Oak/pine
- Oak/hickory
- Oak/gum/cypress
- Elm/ash/red maple
- Maple/beech/birch
- Aspen/birch
- Urban/ornamental
- Nursery

Principal Host: Oak

Secondary Host: Gray Birch

Tertiary Host: poplar (aspen)

Survey Type (circle)

- Aerial sketchmapping
- Ground
- Photo
- Other
- Trapping

Damage Causing Agent: Gypsy Moth

Scientific Name: Lymantria dispar

County(s) Affected	Damage Acres or No. of Trees	Class 2/
Fairfield	No defoliation	
Hartford		
Litchfield		
Tolland		
New Haven		
Middlesex		
Windham		
New London		

Comments (trend/treatment)

Aerial survey of entire state took place during the 1st week of July. The entire state 1.8 million acres of Forest & urban forest were surveyed. There was NO defoliation of any % noted.

1/ Do not list "Statewide".

2/ See back of form for damage class instructions.

Note: This was the 1st time there was NO defoliation since 1977.

CT

FOREST HEALTH WORKSHEET

Damage (circle) 1/

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- Mainstem Broken or Uprooted
- Discoloration
- Present but Below Threshold
- Healthy (optional)

Forest Type (circle) 1/

- White/red/jack pine
- Eastern spruce/fir
- Longleaf/slash pine
- Loblolly/shortleaf pine
- Oak/pine
- Oak/hickory
- Oak/gum/cypress
- Elm/ash/red maple
- Maple/beech/birch
- Aspen/birch
- Urban/ornamental
- Nursery

Principal Host

Eastern Hemlock

Secondary Host

Tertiary Host

Survey Type (circle)

- Aerial sketchmapping
- Ground
- Photo
- Other
- Trapping

Damage Causing Agent

Hemlock Woolly Adelgid

Scientific Name

County(s) Affected	Damage Acres or No. of Trees	Class 2/
Fairfield		
Hartford		
Litchfield		
Tolland		
New Haven		
Middlesex		
Windham		
New London		

Comments (trend/treatment)

Hemlock forests and urban plantings range from 100% mortality, thru classes 1-4, often within each town, certainly within each county

In 1993 Hemlock Woolly adelgid was found in 131 towns, up from 129 towns in 1992

1/ Do not list "Statewide".

2/ See back of form for damage class instructions.

CT

TOWNS INFESTED WITH HEMLOCK WOOLLY ADELGID - MARCH 1993

FAIRFIELD COUNTY

BETHEL
BRIDGEPORT
BROOKFIELD
DARIEN
DANBURY
EASTON
FAIRFIELD
GREENWICH
MONROE
NEW CANAAN
NEW FAIRFIELD
NEWTOWN
NORWALK
REDDING
RIDGEFIELD
SHELTON
SHERMAN
STAMFORD
STRATFORD
TRUMBULL
WESTON
WESTPORT
WILTON

HARTFORD COUNTY

AVON
BERLIN
BLOOMFIELD
BRISTOL
CANTON
EAST HARTFORD
ENFIELD
FARMINGTON
GLASTONBURY
GRANBY
HARTFORD
MANCHESTER
MARLBOROUGH
NEW BRITAIN
NEWINGTON
PLAINVILLE
ROCKY HILL
SIMSBURY
SOUTHINGTON
SOUTH WINDSOR
WESTHARTFORD
WETHERSFIELD
WINDSOR
WINDSOR LOCKS

LITCHFIELD COUNTY

BETHLEHEM
BRIDGEWATER
KENT
NEW HARTFORD
NEW MILFORD
PLYMOUTH
ROXBURY
WASHINGTON
WATERTOWN
WOODBURY

TOLLAND COUNTY

ANDOVER
BOLTON
COLUMBIA
COVENTRY
HEBRON
MANSFIELD
SOMERS
VERNON

WINDHAM COUNTY

HAMPTON
KILLINGLY
WINDHAM

NEW HAVEN COUNTY

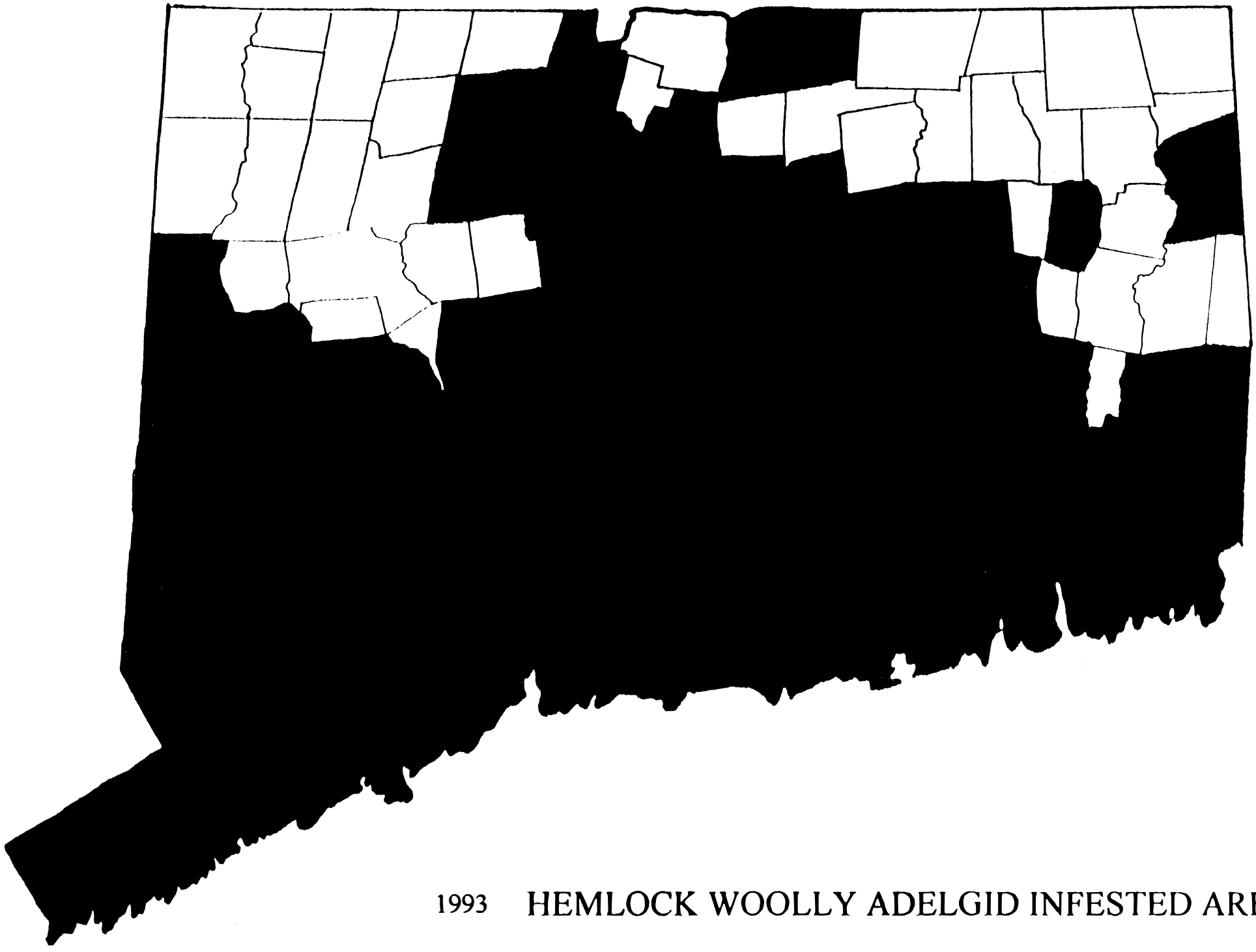
ANSONIA
BEACON FALLS
BETHANY
BRANFORD
CHESHIRE
DERBY
EAST HAVEN
GUILFORD
HAMDEN
MADISON
MERIDEN
MIDDLEBURY
MILFORD
NAUGATUCK
NEW HAVEN
NORTH BRANFORD
WALLINGFORD
WATERBURY
WEST HAVEN
WOLCOTT
WOODBRIDGE

MIDDLESEX COUNTY

CLINTON
CHESTER
CROMWELL
DEEP RIVER
DURHAM
EAST HADDAM
EAST HAMPTON
ESSEX
HADDAM
KILLINGWORTH
MIDDLEFIELD
MIDDLETOWN
OLD SAYBROOK
PORTLAND
WESTBROOK

NEW LONDON COUNTY

BOZRAH
COLCHESTER
EAST LYME
FRANKLIN
GROTON
LEBANON
LEDYARD
LYME
MONTVILLE
NEW LONDON
NO. STONINGTON
NORWICH
OLD LYME
PRESTON
SALEM
SPRAGUE



1993 HEMLOCK WOOLLY ADELGID INFESTED AREA

CT

(7)

FOREST HEALTH WORKSHEET

Damage (circle 1)

- Defoliation
- Mortality
- Dieback/Decline
- Branch Breakage
- Mainstem Broken or Uprooted
- Discoloration
- Present but Below Threshold
- Healthy (optional)

Forest Type (circle)

- White/red/jack pine
- Eastern spruce/fir
- Longleaf/slash pine
- Loblolly/shortleaf pine
- Oak/pine
- Oak/hickory
- Oak/gum/cypress
- Elm/ash/red maple
- Maple/beech/birch
- Aspen/birch
- Urban/ornamental
- Nursery

Principal Host: Hemlock

Secondary Host:

Tertiary Host:

Survey Type (circle)

- Aerial sketchmapping
- Ground
- Photo
- Other
- Trapping

Damage Causing Agent: Fall Hemlock Looper

Scientific Name: Lambdina fiscellaria

County(s) Affected	Damage Acres or No. of Trees	Class 1
Fairfield		
Hartford		
Litchfield		
Tolland		
New Haven		
Middlesex		
Windham		
New London		

Comments (treat/treatment)

1. Do not list "Statewide".
2. See back of form for damage class instructions.

CT

Lambdina fiscellaria Survey

PROTOCOL:

Scentry Delta traps with a sticker coated interior were used with Phero Tech Inc. L. fiscellaria pheromone lures.

Traps were deployed in a 10 mile grid pattern at 50 locations throughout Connecticut.

Two traps were placed at each site, 12 to 15 feet above the ground in a hemlock area of not less than 50 trees. The traps were placed approximately 150 feet apart.

The edges of one trap in each location were folded outward.

Traps were operated for 8 weeks (the advertised shelf life of the pheromone), beginning the middle week of August.

SUMMARY:

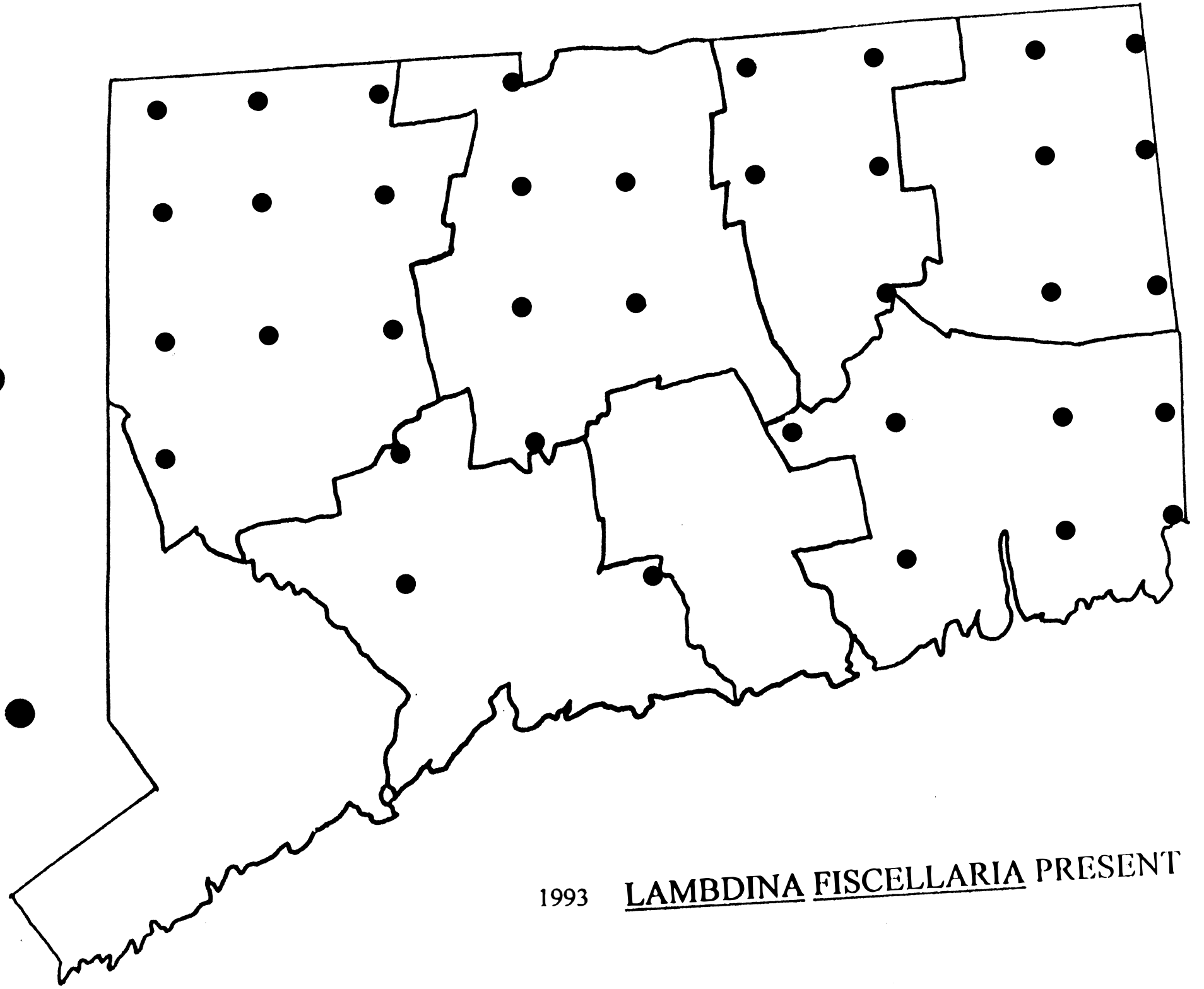
Captured moths ranged from 0 to 37 per trap, the highest trap site in the Town of Voluntown.

Moths averaged 8.36 per trap, and 38 of the 50 sites trapped moths. This was up from 29 sites in 1992. Folding the edges in or out did not affect trap catch.

Weekly random trap inspections indicated that the majority of moths were captured in the mid two weeks of September.

Moths were distributed throughout Connecticut, except for the southwest corner and a section of the Connecticut Valley where development and agriculture have left few hemlock stands.

Although there was a four-fold increase in trap sites from 1992, *Lambdina fiscellaria* was not a major problem on hemlocks in Connecticut in 1993.



1993 LAMBDINA FISCELLARIA PRESENT

CT

FOREST HEALTH WORKSHEET

Damage (circle) 1/

- Defoliation
- Mortality
- Dieback/Decline
- Branch Breakage
- Mainstem Broken or Uprooted
- Discoloration
- Present but Below Threshold
- Healthy (optional)

Forest Type (circle) 1/

- White/red/jack pine
- Eastern spruce/fir
- Longleaf/slash pine
- Loblolly/shortleaf pine
- Oak/pine
- Oak/hickory
- Oak/gum/cypress
- Elm/ash/red maple
- Maple/beech/birch
- Aspen/birch
- Urban/ornamental
- Nursery

Principal Host: Conifers

Secondary Host:

Tertiary Host:

Survey Type (circle)

- Aerial sketchmapping
- Ground
- Photo
- Other
- Trapping

Damage Causing Agent: Pine shoot beetle

Scientific Name: Tomicus piniperda

County(s) Affected	Damage Acres or No. of Trees	Class 2/
Fairfield		
Hartford	Not found	
Litchfield		
Middlesex		
New Haven		
New London		
Tolland		
Windham		

Comments (trend/treatment)

66 Christmas tree farms in 36 towns were visually inspected. All survey results were negative for pine shoot Beetle. 75 sellers of Christmas trees imported from Michigan, N'Y Ohio and Pennsylvania were inspected in Dec. 1992. No pine shoot

1/ Do not list "Statewide".

2/ Use back of form for damage class determinations.

2. Pine Shoot Beetle

Sixty-six Christmas tree farms in 36 towns in Connecticut were visually inspected for pine shoot beetle (*Tomicus piniperda*) infestations during the spring of 1993. The number of surveyed towns per county is shown below:

County	# of Towns Inspected With Christmas Tree Farms
Fairfield	3
Hartford	6
Litchfield	4
Middlesex	3
New Haven	7
New London	5
Tolland	3
Windham	5

All survey results were negative for pine shoot beetle. Additional surveys will be conducted by CAES in December at retail Christmas tree sites in all counties. In addition, 75 dealers of cut Christmas trees were inspected in all 8 counties in December 1992.